(XXXII YEAR.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1776.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *May* 3, 1776.

WHITEHALL, *May* 3.

GENERAL HOWE, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North-America, having taken a resolution, on the 7th of March, to remove from Boston to Halifax with the troops under his command, and such of the inhabitants, with their effects, as were desirous to continue under the protection of his majesty's forces; the embarkation was effected on the 17th of that month, with the greatest order and regularity, and without the least interruption from the REBELS. When the packet came away, the first division of the transports was under sail, and the remainder were preparing to follow in a few days, the admiral leaving behind as many of the ships of war as could be spared from the convoy, for the security and protection of such vessels as might be bound to Boston.

Whitehall, May 5. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Great-Britain, constituting and appointing Richard lord viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and the hon. William Howe, Esqs major-general of his majesty's forces, and general of his majesty's forces in North-America only, to be his majesty's commissioners for restoring peace to his majesty's colonies and plantations in North-America; and for *granting* PARDONS to such of *his* majesty's subjects there, now in rebellion, as shall *deserve* the royal mercy. [*This is the ministerial idea.*]

LONDON, *April* 23.

The ship Williams, capt. Wheatley, from Jamaica, is arrived at Bristol, and brings an account, that the latter end of February nine sail of Spanish men of war of the line, and five frigates, with a great number of soldiers on board, arrived at cape François, where they landed their men; that this news has much alarmed the inhabitants of Jamaica, who expect a visit from them; and that necessary preparations are making to give them a proper reception.

Letters from Lisbon, dated the 7th of April, mention, that seven ships from Philadelphia had arrived there with corn and flour, and that they were to take loading, and return to Philadelphia the first opportunity.

Letters by yesterday's Irish mail say, that a vessel arrived at Belfast from Bourdeaux brings advice, that three ships belonging to the Americans were lying in that port when she sailed—two of them had delivered cargoes of tobacco, and the other flour, and they were then taking on board goods, but could not tell of what kind.

The following transports sailed on Sunday from Gravesend for Spithead, in order to take on board the guards for Boston, viz. the Jameson, Patterson, the Morning Star, Janson, and the Lord Rochford, Lambert.

Letters from Alicant, by the Chambre, capt. Smith, which is arrived off Dover, bound to Ostend, bring advice, that on the first of February a considrable fleet of men of war, having on board near 2000 troops sailed from thence for the island of Cuba and Hispaniola.

Several Jamaica merchants, it is said, have received letters from thence yesterday, with orders not to send any more goods till further orders, as they imagined that there would soon be a strange revolution in that island.

Orders were sent down last night to Portsmouth, for several sloops of war to get ready to put to sea at six hours notice, in order to carry expresses to America, and to the governors of the West India islands.

It is believed in the city, that the men of war and troops designed to bring the Americans under subjection, must now be employed to defend the West-India islands against the united force of France and Spain.

There is such want of seamen, that the Resolution sloop of war, capt. Hawker, which is sailed from the Downs for Haverfordwest, to take under convoy some transports bound to America, has no more than four sailors on board, besides the officers. They depend on getting men at Haverfordwest.

It is computed, by those who have the best opportunity of knowing, that the whole cash of this kingdom amounts to about fifteen millions sterling; and from a fair calculation we may compute, that fifteen millions sterling will be required by the ministry for the service of the present year, and paid by this oppressed nation into his majesty's exchequer; so that the whole coin of the kingdom will go in one year to the crown.

CALCULATION.

1. For the army and navy, already voted by parliament	6,266,302	0 0
2. For purchasing provisions for the army in America, at the rate they have hitherto cost, and for arms, ammunition, and other stores, and for transport service	4,000,000	0 0
3. For the payment of the interest of the public debt, about	4,000,000	0 0
4. For various other wants and demands of government	800,000	0 0
Total	15,066,302	0 0

To the PRINTER of the LONDON EVENING POST.

SIR,

THERE have been very warm debates in council, from the ministry foresee the intentions of the French and Spaniards, and therefore want to bring a reconciliation with the Americans before a war in case the two powers break out, but are strongly opposed. Lord Sandwich, it is said, is terribly frightened, lord G. looks very simple, and the most violent of the party are quite dejected. VERITAS

PORTSMOUTH (*New-Hampshire*) *July* 20.

The day before yesterday (pursuant to an order from the great and general court of this state) the independent company under col. Sherburne, and the light infantry company under col. Langdon, were drawn up on the parade, in their uniforms, when the declaration of independence from the grand continental congress was read, in the hearing of a numerous and respectable audience; the pleasing countenances of the many patriots present spoke a hearty concurrence in this interesting measure, which was confirmed by three huzzas, and all conducted in peace and good order.

An express passed through this town last Thursday, who brought an account that capt. Mowat, in the Canceaux, had taken all the fishing-boats that lay within his reach, to the number of 16 sail, at the eastward of Casco-Bay, and is supposed to have carried them into Halifax.

Last Wednesday set out on their march for our northern army, the first company of the first battalion of New-Hampshire forces, commanded by capt. JAMES ARNOLD, late of Boston, consisting of above one hundred stout, active, enterprising volunteers, who have all engaged in the service, and marched off with great spirit and good order within the short space of ten days; such is the ardor, such the resolution of FREEMEN, to support a cause in which their all is interested.

SALEM, *July* 23.

Friday last arrived here capt. Fisk, in the privateer sloop called the Tyrannicide, in the service of this state, mounting fourteen carriage guns and two swivels, having been out about twelve days on a cruise. He on the 12th inst. in latitude 40, 23, fell in with the armed schooner Dispatch, one Gutteredge, commander, mounting eight carriage guns and ten swivels, having thirty-two men in the service of the king of England, when a warm, obstinate, and well-disputed engagement ensued, and which lasted above an hour, when the schooner struck to capt. Fisk, which he safely brought in with him, having in the engagement lost her captain and one man killed, the master and four of her sailors wounded, and a midshipman, who was passenger on board, bound in the schooner to New-York. Capt. Fisk had one man killed and three wounded, one of which is since dead of his wounds, the other two likely to recover.

The six wounded men belonging to the schooner are likely to recover. The schooner has on board, besides her guns and provisions, seventeen half barrels of powder.

Sunday last was sent in here, by capt. Lander, in a letter of marque schooner belonging to this place, a sloop from the West-Indies, bound to Halifax, laden with salt; she has on board some brass blunderbusses, and a quantity of English goods; was taken about a fortnight ago.

About the same time was taken, by the above letter of marque, a ship from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with 393 hogsheads of sugar, 144 hogsheads of rum, 14 pipes of wine, 26 pieces of cannon, from 9 to 4 pounders, and 15 tortoise: this ship is thought to be worth between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling. She is not yet arrived here.

Yesterday the officers and privates belonging to the alarm and training band mustered on the common in this place, for the purpose of inlisting or draughting every twenty-fifth man, agreeable to an order from the general assembly of this state, when a committee was chosen to carry said order into execution.—A number of commissions were read.

BOSTON, *July* 25.

Thursday last, pursuant to an order of the honourable council, was proclaimed from the balcony of the state-house in this town, the declaration of the American congress, absolving the United Colonies from their allegiance to the British crown, and declaring them free and independent states. There were present on the occasion, in the council chamber, the committee of council, a number of the honourable house of representatives, the magistrates, ministers, selectmen, and other gentlemen, of Boston, and the neighbouring towns; also the commission officers of the continental regiments stationed here, and other officers. Two of those regiments were under arms in King-street, formed into three lines on the north side of the street, and in thirteen divisions, and a detachment from the Massachusetts regiment of artillery, with two pieces of cannon, was on their right wing. At one o'clock, the declaration was proclaimed by col. Thomas Crafts; which was received with great joy, expressed by three huzzas from a great concourse of people assembled on the occasion. After which, on a signal given, thirteen pieces of cannon were fired from the fort on Fort-hill, the forts on Dorchester-Neck, the Castle, Battletart and Point Alderton, likewise, discharged their cannon. Then the detachment of artillery fired their cannon thirteen times, which was followed by the two regiments giving their fire from the thirteen divisions in succession. These fires corresponded to the number of the American States United. The ceremony was closed with a proper collation to the gentlemen in the council chamber; during which the following toasts were given by the president of the council, and heartily pledged by the company, viz.

Prosperity and perpetuity to the United States of America.
The American Congress.
The general court of the state of Massachusett's-Bay.
General WASHINGTON, and success to the arms of the United States.
The downfall of tyrants and tyranny.
The universal prevalence of civil and religious liberty.
The friends of the United States in all quarters of the globe.

The bells in town were rung on the occasion, and undissembled festivity cheered and brightened every face.

On the same evening the king's arms, and every sign with any resemblance of it, whether lion and crown, pestle and mortar and crown, heart and crown, &c. together with every sign that belonged to a tory, was taken down, and the latter made a general conflagration of in King-street.

Tuesday evening came to town from Halifax, lieut. Scott, who was unfortunately taken prisoner in the battle of Bunker's-hill, the 17th of June, 1775. He made his escape by breaking through the gaol in which he was confined, as did also about fourteen others; among whom are capt. Martindale and his two lieutenants. Mr. James Carpenter, with five others who had made their escape also, and got as far as Windsor, 45 miles from Halifax, were pursued by a large body of men, overtaken, carried back and loaded with irons.

Last Lord's day arrived here capt. de Silvere, in 26 days from Martinico; he informs, that a number of sail were soon to follow for this port, and the different parts of the continent.

Same day the transport ship, Queen of England, capt. Arnaud, came into Nantasket road, when she was soon made prize of. This ship sailed from Cork last September, bound to this port, but by reason of contrary winds and bad weather put into Lisbon to refit, from thence came upon this coast, and meeting with bad weather again, lost her rudder, &c. she was obliged to put away for Jamaica; she sailed from thence the 10th of May, and was upon her last cask of water when she arrived; her cargo consists of about 1760 barrels of pork, 530 casks of butter, 100 casks of oatmeal, and a quantity of oats in bags and casks.

The following letter was taken in capt. Arnaud, in the Queen of England storeship, addressed to an officer's daughter then in this town, dated Cork, September 20, 1775:

"*My dear Miss*,

"AS your letter (which I received the 2d instant) comes from the world of war, surrounded with fire and sword, sickness and poor provisions, it gives us great pleasure to hear that all your family are in the land of the living; and, whilst you can exist in the flames, we may call you all salamanders. God grant you a speedy call from butchering your friends there, to protect us here from the Spaniards, from whom we expect a visit so soon as B-te and N--th can advise them of our troops here being embarked for your assistance; however, as a recompence to us for the loss of these brave fellows, our generous popish nobility and gentry have offered to raise popish regiments to protect this kingdom; which proposal has been *graciously received*; so that you must acknowledge us to be under a kind and promising influence. Every day our ears and eyes are saluted with drums beating and colours flying, for volunteers, as they call them, with Mr. Cowley at their head, with a dray and several barrels of beer on it, to entice the rabble; and, like the wide ocean, receives all, (pick-pockets, shoe-boys, cleve-boys, and cow-boys) with green boughs stuck up (to save the expence of cockades) in their hats, together with many faggots decorated in the same uniforms; from hence they marched in this glorious expedition to Bandon, and some other constitutional towns; but how can I relate (after eating some of his late majesty's bread) without wetting my paper with tears, the indignity that was offered to his majesty's forces? Oh shocking! like soldiers discharged for their crimes, they were drummed out of town! for as fast as they beat up for the service, those riotous people beat up for the Americans, but Bandon very generously threw them three or four pick-pockets, to save the trouble of hanging them, and to purge the town.

"These, my dear Miss ——, are to be our guards: What use do you think (words or fire-arms can be to such ragged rascals? for my part I know of none; but this I know, that the spade, bill-hook, shovel and dung-fork, they can exercise with great dexterity, and with Shane Burgoe for their generalissimo, they may cut us down like sods of turf. Do not start at the generalissimo that I have mentioned, for in these times it is no new thing to hold plurality of places, for we have a recent instance, that a man may be invested with ecclesiastic and civil power, and may be as well with military. And now that you hear of our situation, do not you think it equal to yours? with this difference, that yours is immediate, ours in prospect; which, when arrived, will certainly terminate in a massacre. Previous thereto, the White-boys are up in hundreds, butchering the country, and ride in uniforms.

"To be serious; our feelings are very strong for the troops, who have no hand in this quarrel, other than to obey commands; and whose principles I am persuaded are opposite to the part they are to act; but as the provincials are struggling for our civil and religious liberties, united to their own, our hearts must be callous to our own safety, if we did not feel for them, and wish well to their cause; and I am certain the protestants proceed with reluctance against his majesty's troops, and with no other revenge than the protection of those infernal villains the king's inveterate enemies, who have caused such horrid bloodshed and devastation, M--rr and B-te; and were their heads on the gates, and their bodies at Bungeno hill, it would not be a recompence

that the life of one of the most abandoned [illegible] fear fell in the engagement; but their lives and their odious offspring would be poor revenge for the many brave men who have fell in the slaughter-house. May the great God, who beholds the oppression and wrongs of all mortals, give you and all his majesty's forces a safe retreat from that combustible world, and be the retreat in whatever way it may happen, I am sure the nation will call it a constitutional and glorious retreat---though perhaps the rotten part of the ministry may call it inglorious. Our thoughts are so closely connected with political affairs, and the weapons of vengeance that hang over our heads, that we regard no domestic intelligence; even births, weddings, and bills of mortality, give way to more serious matters."

July 29. Yesterday was carried into Marblehead, taken by the privateers Hancock, capt. Tucker, and the Franklin, capt. Skimmer, the ship Peggy, commanded by James Kennedy, mounts six three and two two pounders, bound from Halifax for New-York—she is one of the fleet of twenty-four sail, who came out with transports, under convoy of two men of war, the Renown of 50 and the Flora of 20 guns, having on board a number of troops. The cargo consists of 75 dozen hose, 180 yards Irish sheeting, 2 boxes cord, 74 dozen porter, 83 dozen strong beer, 311 tierces salted beef, 6 barrels herring, 24 camp-kettles, 5 dozen canteens, 2 dozen kettles with covers, candlesticks and spoons, 2648 mutton hams, 40 dozen rappee snuff, 100 gallons rum, 3884 yards oinabrigs, 12 dozen claret, 4 barrels flour, 2 kegs barley, 230 dozen red port wine, 50 dozen sherry, 53 dozen white port wine, 16 dozen strong beer, amounting to £. 1509 18. 9d. sterling, and some cash. Also the following tory gentlemen and ladies, viz. Patrick Reed, Thomas Frazier, Robert Semple and wife, Elizabeth Burns, John Burns, Abigail Pecit, Thomas Semple, and the pious Benjamin Davis and son, Benjamin Davis, Thomas Pamp, and John Whitehead. The privateer Warren, capt. Burk, engaged with another of the fleet, and near taking her, when by some accident she had three of her men blown up, and seven wounded, which obliged them to put into port.

Tuesday 2d July put into Halifax, a transport ship, having on board a number of the Hessian troops.

The above tories were brought to town in a Marblehead schooner early this morning, and escorted up to gaol; they say they left Halifax near a month ago; that three transports, with Hessian troops, sailed in company with them bound to New-York; and that the day they left Halifax, they saw a fleet of 40 sail, which they supposed to be transports with Hessian troops.

NEWPORT, *July* 29.

Last Saturday night, as the Cerberus was lying about three miles from Block Island, Franc Gould, a Mustee lad of this place, swam from the ship to the island, where he got a cedar boat with two sails, in which he came off, alone and naked, and landed at the fort on Brenton's point yesterday in the afternoon. He is one of the hands capt Biddle put on board one of the Scotch transports some time past, and which was retaken by the Cerberus, and again taken by a New-York privateer. He says Mr. James Josiah, capt. Biddle's former lieutenant, who was prize-master on board the transport, is treated very ill on board the Cerberus, as are some others, for refusing to act against their country; that there are about 40 Americans on board said ship, her whole number of men being now about 160; she has taken on this station 18 vessels, mostly small sloops and schooners, 16 of which have been burnt; and that about a week ago they spake with seven sail of transports, with Scotch troops on board, bound to New-York, who had been in Boston bay.

NEW-YORK, *August* 1.

On Monday last five of the men of war's boats endeavoured to land on Tappan meadows, where about fifteen inhabitants of the neighbourhood concealed themselves in a fishing hut, on the edge of the meadows, which they had barricadoed up, and lay there until three of the boats were within shot of them, when they fired, loaded again, and fired eleven rounds, without the loss of a man on our side. They killed several of the enemy, as they heard a great shrieking and crying amongst them.

Extract of a letter from Fort Montgomery, dated July 23, 1776.

"The ships of war in the North-River, are now at Haverstraw. 'Tis evident their designs are frustrated, not expecting we were so well prepared to receive them. They are well watched on both sides of the river. Capt. Wallace, with 30 men, landed and set fire to capt. Lilly's house: Though the house was owned by a great tory, we find the British act of parliament makes no provison to distinguish such from the freemen of America. At this post we have 1000 men, and 700 at Fort Constitution, well equipped; several thousands are at Peek's-Kill and the opposite side of the river. I came here yesterday at the request of general Clinton. Should the ships attempt to pass, it must be through much fire and smoke. Last Thursday a man made his escape from on board the Rose, by swimming. He is well known here by officers and men from Boston, in the train. He was taken last summer by the Rose, in going to the West Indies. He says, they expected to be joined by several hundred tories, who were to drive down to them stock of all sorts; they had been informed that great quantities of goods were deposited in the stores at Peek's-Kill, that they were to destroy, after which they were to proceed through the highlands to Poughkeepsie, and burn our ships of war there: That they were much chagrined at the disappointment,—they had on board 120 men and boys, and 20 marines: That the most damage they received was in passing the batteries at Powles-Hook and the Blue-Bell—the cook of the ship had a leg shot off, some others wounded, a twelve pounder lodged in the head of their fore-mast, one came through her quarter-gallery into the cabin, and her shrouds and rigging suffered much. The Phœnix's damage he could not tell, only that she had received a shot in her bowsprit. What he saw he declared. As he was a prisoner, 'tis not likely they would let him know their disasters."

We have now, in and near this city, a body of fifty thousand effective men.

Aug. 8. Tuesday last arrived capt. M'Kay from St. Eustatia, with a cargo of rum, sugar, fruit, &c. having met with none of his majesty's cruisers in the voyage, till he made Block Island, on his homeward bound passage near the shore, soon got out of their reach. He says the inhabitants of St. Christophers continue warmly attached to our cause, and that their reigning toasts are, WASHINGTON, LEE, and INDEPENDENCY to America.

The Phœnix of 44 guns, capt. Parker, and the Rose of 20 guns, capt. Wallace, two notorious pirates, belonging to Great-Britain, having, for some time past, infested the North river, to the great interruption of our trade and navigation thereon, last Friday six of our row-gallies, hastily collected, though of force greatly inferior to these ships, went up the river to find them out, and annoy them in their station. Next day the gallies proceeded to tarry-town, where the two pirate ships lay, attacked and engaged them for two hours.—The following letter, written the morning after, by a gentleman who was a volunteer on board one of the gallies, gives the most particular account of the engagement that has yet come to hand, viz.

Tarry-Town, (Sunday morning) Aug. 4.

"SIR,

"I have just opportunity to inform you, that yesterday at one o'clock, p. m. the gallies attacked the Phœnix and the Rose off Tarry-Town. The Lady Washington fired the first gun on our side, in answer to one received from the Phœnix; this first shot from us entered the Phœnix. The Washington galley, on board of which the commodore's flag was hoisted, then came up within grape-shot of the ships, and singly sustained their whole fire for above a quarter of an hour, before any other of our vessels took a shot from her, (the tide wafting them more than the pilots expected, to the eastern shore, and the Lady Washington falling back to her station in the line according to orders). The Spitfire advanced in a line with the Washington, and with her behaved well. We had as hot a fire as perhaps was ever known for an hour and an half. The Washington, on which I was on board during the whole engagement, had the ledgings of her bow guns knocked away, which prevented our working them, and was otherwise considerably damaged, being thirteen times hulled, had three shot in the waist, many of her oars carried away &c. The Lady Washington, after hulling the Phœnix six times, had her bow and only gun, a 32 pounder, on which we placed much dependence, split seven inches, and her gun tackles and breechings carried away. The Spitfire was hulled several times, and received one shot between wind and water, which not being quickly discovered, occasioned her making much water. The rest of the gallies received considerable damage in their rigging, sails and oars. Under these circumstances, our commodore, col. Tupper, thought it prudent to give the signal for our little fleet to withdraw, after manfully fighting a much superior force for two hours. Never did men behave with more firm determined spirit than our little crews; one of our tars being mortally wounded, cries to his mess-mate, "I am a dying man, revenge my blood, my boys, and "carry me along side my gun, that I may die there" We were so preserved by a gracious Providence, that in all our gallies (which consisted of six) we had but two men killed and fourteen wounded; two of which are thought dangerous. We hope to have t'other touch at these pirates, before they leave our river, which God prosper.

"P. S. The following are the particulars of the gallies, with their killed and wounded, viz. The Washington, capt. Hill, 4 wounded. Whiting, M'Clave, 1 killed, 4 wounded. Spitfire, Grimes, 1 killed, 3 wounded. Crane, Tinker, 1 wounded. On board 2 whale-boat, 2 wounded."

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 5.

Fort-Pitt, July 6, 1776.

At a MEETING held this day at this place, present Kiashuta, *a Mingo chief, just returned from the treaty at Niagara; Capt.* Pipe, *a Delaware chief; the* Shade, *a Shawanese chief; with several others, Shawanese and Delawares; likewise major* Trent, *major* Ward, *capt.* Nevill, *his officers, and a number of the inhabitants. After being seated,* Kiashuta *made the following SPEECH:*

"BROTHERS,

"THREE months ago I left this place to attend a treaty at Niagara, to be held between the commanding officer at that place and the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, &c. but I was stopped near a month at Cannywagoe, as the commanding officer had sent word to the Indians not to assemble until he should hear from Detroit. While I was at Cannywagoe, eight hundred Indians, of the Six Nations, hearing of my intention of going to the treaty, came to meet and go with me. Just as we arrived at a small village beyond Cannywagoe, they received a message from the commanding officer, acquainting them the treaty was over; but they, notwithstanding, persisted in going. I received a message at the same time inviting me to come, and assuring me that the council fire was not yet entirely extinguished. Upon my arrival, with the rest of the Indians, I informed the commanding officer that I had come a great distance to hear what he had to say, and desired that he would inform me, but he told me he was not yet prepared to speak with me, which ended our conference."

Kiashuta then produced a belt of wampum which was to be sent from the Six nations to the Shawanese, Delawares, Wyandotts, and Western Indians, acquainting them that they were determined to take no part in the present war between Great-Britain and America, and desiring them to do the same.

N. B. Kiashuta has the belt, and is ordered by the Six Nations to send it through the Indian country.

He then addressed himself to the Virginians and Pennsylvanians in the following manner:

"*Brothers,*

"WE will not suffer either the English or Americans to march an army through our country. Should either attempt it, we shall forewarn them, three times from proceeding; but should they then persist they must abide by the consequence. I am appointed by the Six Nations to the care of this country, that is, to the care of the Indians on the west side of the river Ohio; and I desire you will not think of an expedition against Detroit, for, I repeat it to you again, we will not suffer an army to march through our country."

A string.

Kiashuta again rose, and spoke as follows:

"*Brothers,*

"I SHOULD any mischief chance to be committed by any of our people, you must not blame the nations, nor the Six Nations have strictly forbid any of their young men or tributaries to molest any people on their waters, but if they are determined to go to war, let them go to Canada, and fight there."

A string.

Kiashuta then addressed himself to capt. Pipe, a Delaware chief, desiring him to inform his nation of what he had heard, and to request them to be strong, and join with the other nations in keeping peace in this country.

A string.

He also recommended to the Shade, a Shawanese chief, to do the same. He then defired the foregoing speech to be distributed through the country, to quiet the minds of the people, and convince them the Six Nations and their adherents did not desire to live at variance with them.

To which capt. Nevill returned the following answer:

"*Brother Kiashuta,*

"I AM much obliged to you for your good speech on the present occasion. You may depend we shall not attempt to march an army through your country, without first acquainting you with it, unless we hear of a British army coming this course, in such case we must make all possible speed to march and endeavour to stop them."

To which Kiashuta replied, there was not the least danger in that, as they should make it their business to prevent either an English or American army from passing through their country.

August 9.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town Point (New-Jersey) dated August 7, 1776.

"I WAS ordered by col. Chevaher to wait on two gentlemen (Mr. Maddison and Mr. Johnson) one of whom is a clergyman, and both natives of Augusta county, Virginia, who arrived in the Lord Hyde packet, from Falmouth, at Staten-Island, the 29th of July, and have brought papers from London to the 23d of May, which are now here, and kept for the use of general Washington, who, it is said, will be in town to-morrow.—A copy of the king of England's speech is enclosed.—The above-mentioned gentlemen left the island this morning, with lord Howe's approbation, and inform, that lord Cornwallis and general Clinton, with all the troops, arrived there on Thursday last from Carolina, as a reinforcement preparatory to the attack on New-York, which these gentlemen say would, in their opinion, be made in less than a week, without waiting for the remainder of the foreigners, who were hourly looked for, having sailed three days before this ship.—That the troops now on the island amount to about 18,000, and those expected will make the enemy 30,000 strong.

"The current opinion of the British generals is, that they will find no difficulty in taking possession of New-York, but are much afraid that the rebels (as they call us) will destroy it, as they speak most contemptuously of us, looking upon us as a rabble and entirely undisciplined; and that they make no doubt of effecting a junction with Burgoyne from Canada, and thereby facilitate the subjection of this country. The gentlemen add, that the enemy are much distressed for want of fresh provisions.

"The English papers inform, that the Minerva, Winning, from Philadelphia, was arrived at Londonderry in five weeks, loaded with 320 hogsheads of flaxseed, and that she was immediately made a prize of, being American property.---An article mentions, that on the question for independence in congress, the Pennsylvania delegates voted against it, and in consequence thereof the other colonies kept a jealous eye over them. The papers contain many other matters which I cannot keep to transcribe."

LONDON, *May* 23, 1776.

His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both houses of parliament, on Thursday May 23, 1776.

My lords and gentlemen,

THE conclusion of public business, and the advanced season of the year, makes it proper for me to give you some recess; but I cannot put an end to this session without assuring you, that the fresh instances of your attachment to me, and your steady attention and adherence to the true interest of your country, which you have shewn in the intercourse of your important deliberations, afford the highest satisfaction.

No alteration has happened in the state of foreign affairs since your meeting, and it is with pleasure I inform you, that the assurances I have received of the disposition of the several powers in Europe promise a continuance of the general tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the house of commons.

It was with real regret and concern, that I found myself under the necessity of asking, of my faithful commons, any extraordinary supplies. I thank you for the readiness and dispatch with which they have been granted; and they are the more acceptable to me, as you have shewn, in the manner of raising them, an equal regard to the exigencies of the service, and the ease of my people. And you may be assured, that the confidence you repose in me shall be used with proper frugality, and applied only to the purposes for which it was intended.

My lords and gentlemen,

We are engaged in a great national cause, the prosecution of which must inevitably be attended with many difficulties and much expence; But when we consider that the essential rights and interests of the whole empire are deeply concerned in the issue of it, and can have no safety or security but in that CONSTITUTIONAL SUBORDINATION for which we are contending, I am convinced that you will not think any price too high for the preservation of such objects.

I will still entertain a hope that my REBELLIOUS SUBJECTS may be awakened to a sense of their duty. They will justify me in bringing about the favourite wish of my heart, the restoration of harmony, and the re-establishment of order and happiness in every part of my dominions; but if a due submission should not be obtained, from such motives and such disposition on their parts, I trust that I shall be able, under the blessing of Providence, to effectuate it by a full exertion of the great force with which you have entrusted me.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said,

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday the first day of

liament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 8th day of Auguſt next.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 2.

Laſt Wedneſday an express arrived with the following account of a battle fought between the militia of Fincaſtle and ſome of the Cherokee *and* Creek *Indians, near the Big-Iſland, on the 20th of July, 1776.*

On the 19th our ſcouts returned, and informed us that they had diſcovered where a great number of Indians were making into the ſettlement; upon which alarm the few men that were ſtationed at Eaton's compleated a breaſt work, ſufficiently ſtrong, with the aſſiſtance of what men were there, to have repelled a conſiderable number, ſent expreſſes to the different ſtations, and collected all the forces in one body, and the morning after about 170 turned out in ſearch of the enemy. We marched in two diviſions, with ſkankers on each ſide, and ſcouts before. Our ſcouts diſcovered upwards of 20 meeting us, and fired on them. They returned the fire, but our men ruſhed on them with ſuch violence that they were obliged to make a very precipitate retreat. We took ten bundles, and a good deal of plunder, and had great reaſon to think ſome of them were wounded. This ſmall ſkirmiſh happened on ground very diſadvantageous for our men to purſue, though it was with the greateſt difficulty our officers could reſtrain their men. A council was held, and it was thought adviſeable to return, as we imagined there was a large party not far off. We accordingly returned, and had not marched more than a mile when a number, not inferior to ours, attacked us in the rear. Our men ſuſtained the attack with great bravery and intrepidity, and immediately formed a line. The Indians endeavoured to ſurround us, but were prevented by the uncommon fortitude and preſence of capt. James Shelby, who took poſſeſſion of an eminence that prevented their deſign. Our line of battle extended about a quarter of a mile. We killed thirteen on the ſpot, whom we found, and have the greateſt reaſon to believe that we could have found many more, had we had time to ſearch for them. There were ſtreams of blood every way, and it was generally thought there was never ſo much execution done in ſo ſhort a time on the frontiers. Never did troops fight with greater calmneſs than ours did. The Indians attacked us with the greateſt fury imaginable, and made the moſt vigorous efforts to ſurround us. Our ſpies really deſerved the greateſt applauſe. We took a great deal of plunder and many guns, and had only four men ſlightly wounded. The reſt of the troops are in high ſpirits, and eager for another engagement. We have the greateſt reaſon to believe they are pouring in great numbers on us, and beg the aſſiſtance of our friends.

JAMES THOMPSON, JOHN CAMPBELL,
JAMES SHELBY, WILLIAM COCKE,
WILLIAM BUCHANAN, THOMAS MADISON.

To major ANTHONY BLEDSOE, from him to be immediately ſent to col. PRESTON.

ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 15.

On Tueſday the 6th of this inſt. the poll for the lower diſtrict of Frederick county was cloſed, and ſtood as follows:

For Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton	1356
Mr. Jonathan Willſon	1036
Mr. William Baſly, jun.	1036
Mr. Eliſha Williams	667
Mr. Daniel Carroll	513
Capt. Samuel W. Magruder	388

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

PERMIT me through the channel of your uſeful paper to ſubmit a few queſtions to the impartial public. N. H.

BY the adminiſtration law of this province all orphans are to be educated, ſupported and maintained by the intereſt of their eſtates. What is an executor, adminiſtrator, or guardian, to do with orphans under their care, if intereſt of money is to ceaſe? Are the orphans to ſtarve and periſh? for in many inſtances their whole eſtates are out on intereſt, and in very able hands. But it is ſaid that it is hard the poor man ſhould be compelled to pay intereſt—ſir, the poor man pays but little intereſt. If a gentleman ſix or eight years ago, procured two pounds of orphans money, and purchaſed a plantation therewith, that would now ſell for 1500 or 2000 pounds, hard it is indeed that the orphan is not to have one farthing of intereſt until God knows when, and the borrower to retain the principal and alſo the profits of the plantation. *Is* this juſt and equitable?

There are a great many poor lenders of money, who put out their all on intereſt, under the faith and credit of an act of aſſembly, to receive ſomething for the uſe of it on a certain day. Shall they not receive what the borrower voluntarily under his hand and ſeal engaged to pay? If equity is to be ſhewn to the borrower in particular inſtances ſhall no regard be had to the circumſtances of the lender; is he to have neither meal or malt? The conſideration of the orphans eſtates I hope not to ſee neglected or forgot.

NATHAN HAMMOND.

TO THE PRINTER.

WHEN deſpotiſm reared her head, and regal power was ſtraining every nerve to ruin and enſlave this country, oppoſition became expedient, oppoſition became abſolutely neceſſary. The old government, ever treacherous and oppreſſive, could not be truſted, the mode of government by convention was therefore inſtituted; but ſuch modes of government proving exceedingly imperfect, attended with many inconveniencies, and not competent to the exigencies of affairs; and the honourable congreſs having recommended that governments be formed, in each colony, under the authority of the people of ſuch colony only, as may beſt conduce to their happineſs and ſafety, and it being indiſpenſably neceſſary that a well regulated ſyſtem ſhould be eſtabliſhed in this colony, the laſt convention reſolved, That a convention be elected for the expreſs purpoſe of forming a new government, by the authority of the people only, and enacting and ordering all things for the preſervation, ſafety, and general weal of this colony. Unfortunately, in the framing, they added a reſolve reſtricting the right of voting; thereby excluding near half of the members of this ſtate the enjoyment of their inherent rights of free ſuffrage, inſtead of the public good, and of private right and liberty; which reſtriction was in direct oppoſition and violation of the reſolve which they juſt before had paſſed, "That a government be formed by the authority of the people only." Is it not an inſult to common ſenſe to ſay, that a government can be formed by the authority of the people only, when near half of them are excluded from any ſhare in the election of the convention which is to form the government? This inequality of repreſentation, contained in the reſolve, cannot be juſtified on any principle. Every freeman muſt ſtand amazed at it. It ſtruck at the grandeſt right of a freeman. It created ſtrong ſenſations of diſguſt, and more than murmurs of reſentment. "To invade the rights of a people qualified to judge well, and privileged to ſpeak freely upon public meaſures, requires a portion of boldneſs, or of power, which knows no bounds." The preſent convention, it is hoped, will preſerve the general privileges of the people. Their freedom muſt appear inviolably ſacred to a wiſe and good body. The ultimate end of all freedom is the enjoyment of a right of free ſuffrage. A conſtitution formed without this important right of free voting being preſerved to the people, would be deſpotic, and the people meer beaſts of burthen. "It is evident that inadequate repreſentation is utterly inconſiſtent with the idea of a *free* government: For a people governed contrary to their inclination, or by perſons to whom they have given *no commiſſion* for that purpoſe, are, in the propereſt ſenſe of the phraſe, an *enſlaved people*, if ever there was an enſlaved people. That a *part* of the people ſhould engroſs the power of electing legiſlators for the *whole* community is the groſſeſt injuſtice that can be imagined. Every government, to have a reaſonable expectation of permanency, ought to be founded in *truth*, *juſtice*, and the *reaſon* of things. It is the intereſt, as well as the intention of the people, to have a *free* repreſentation: Whoever brings it nearer to that is an undoubted friend to, and the eſtabliſher of good government, and cannot miſs the conſent and approbation of the community. Every poor man has a life, a perſonal liberty, and a right to his earnings; and is in danger of being injured by government in a variety of ways; therefore it is neceſſary that theſe people ſhould enjoy the right of voting for repreſentatives, to be protectors of their lives, perſonal liberty, and their little property, which, though ſmall, is yet, upon the whole, a very great object to them. It would be unjuſt and oppreſſive in the extreme to ſhut out the poor in having a ſhare in declaring who ſhall be the lawgivers of their country, and yet bear a very heavy ſhare in the ſupport of government. Would not the rich complain grievouſly if they had no power of electing repreſentatives. It is an eſtabliſhed maxim in free ſtates, that whoever contributes to the expences of government ought to be ſatisfied concerning the application of the money contributed by them; conſequently ought to have a ſhare in the diſpoſing thoſe, who have the power of applying the money. The right of free repreſentation is abſolutely neceſſary to conſtitute a right of legiſlation in any delegated body. The antecedent rights which the people poſſeſs in their aggregate or legiſlative ſtate cannot be deſtroyed or abridged by their repreſentatives; and are inſeparable by any power on earth. Every member of this ſtate, who lends his aid to the ſupport of it, has an equal claim to all the privileges, liberties and immunities with every of his fellow countrymen; circumſtances which are eſſential to the exiſtence of a free ſtate, and inſeparable from the exercie and operation of a free people. In fact, all the well affected people, members of this ſtate, do of right ſtand on the ſame common level of natural liberty; and no power in this ſtate can legally diminiſh this *equal right*, either by reducing the number of thoſe privileges to which the whole community is juſtly entitled, or by imparting to men, or particular ſocieties of men, ſuch degrees of power and privilege as ſhall, in fact, render the other members leſs free or more ſubſervient to the purpoſes of others, than the equal right of freedom can allow. If theſe be not the eſſential rights and privileges of the people, they are *not* free; if they *be* a free people, no power in the ſtate, without arbitrary proceedings, can deprive them of their equal rights, or grant privileges and power to one part of the community, which reſcind the liberties of the other: for ſuch meaſures are incompatible with the rights to which the freemen members of this ſtate are entitled by the laws of nature.

The government of a free people by any body of men conſiſts of *authorities* derived from the people, and theſe *authorities* never ceaſe to be conditional. For an independence of them deſtroys the idea of liberty, and a power without conditions is a power unconfined.—Every office is but a place of truſt, which includes in the reception an acknowledgment, and in the donation a ſuppoſition of ſafety for the public good. If then any part of it acts contrary to this plain intent of office, it forfeits tenure, as it breaks the condition, the authority reverts in juſtice to the people, and repetition only of conſent can juſtify a further continuance in employment.

Our lives, liberties and properties, and every bleſſing we enjoy, are threatened with deſtruction by an abandoned foreign power; a firm union is neceſſary to be kept up, and every thing tending to diſunite, or create diviſions, ought carefully to be avoided; by which only we can ſhew ourſelves formidable in, and ſupport the common good cauſe in which we are all ſo deeply intereſted; the good conſequences of ſuch conduct will be our ſafety and ſucceſs. Let, therefore, all hateful diſtinctions ceaſe, and elections, where made open, and by the free ſuffrage of the people, ſtand good and valid. The voice of the people ſhould be heard with a ſolemn attention, and duly regarded. And let a government be eſtabliſhed, where equal liberty can be enjoyed, the intereſt of the people promoted, and the cauſe of America maintained.

WATCHMAN.

TO THE PRINTER.

Please to inſert the following letter as "The intereſt of America," in your Gazette, and oblige yours, &c. Z.

THE important day is come, or near at hand, that America is to aſſume a form of government for herſelf. We ſhould be very deſirous to know what form is beſt.—A form that ſurely is beſt which is moſt natural, eaſy, cheap, and which beſt ſecures the rights of the people. We muſt always keep in mind that great maxim, viz. That the good of the people is the ultimate end of civil government. As we make, ſome provinces at leaſt, in liberately weigh, and duly conſult, every thing that may hereafter appear neceſſary, we ſhould leave room to alter for the better in times to come. Every province ſhould be deemed as having a right, either with or without an application to the continental congreſs, to alter their form of government in ſome particulars, and that without being liable to raiſe a clamour, by ſome who would be glad to ſay that it was contrary to the conſtitution that they firſt formed upon; that it was overturning the original plan, and leaving people at uncertainties as to the foundation they are upon, and the like. As the government is for the people, the people, when properly repreſented, have a right to alter it for their advantage.

The affair now in view is the moſt important that ever was before America. In my opinion it is the moſt important that has been tranſacted in any nation for ſome centuries paſt. If our civil government is well conſtructed, and well managed, America bids fair to be the moſt glorious ſtate that has ever been on earth. We ſhould now, at the beginning, lay the foundation right. Moſt if not all other governments have had a corrupt mixture in their very conſtitution; they have generally been formed in haſte, or out of neceſſity, or tyrannically, or in a ſtate of ignorance; and being badly formed, the management of them has been with difficulty. But we have opportunity to form with ſome deliberation, with free choice, with good advantages for knowledge; we have opportunity to obſerve what has been right, and what wrong, in other ſtates, and to profit by them. The plan of American government ſhould, as much as poſſible, be formed to ſuit all the variety of circumſtances that people may be in. Virtuous, or vicious, agreeing or contending, moving regularly, or convulſed by the intrigues of aſpiring men; for we may expect a variety of circumſtances in a courſe of time, and we ſhould be prepared for every condition. We ſhould aſſume that mode of government which is moſt equitable, and adapted to the good of mankind, and truſt Providence for the event; for God, who determines the fate of governments, is moſt likely to proſper that which is moſt equitable. And I think there can be no doubt that a well regulated democracy is moſt equitable. An annual, or frequent choice of magiſtrates, who in a year, or after a few years, are again left upon a level with their neighbours, is moſt likely to prevent uſurpation and tyranny, and moſt likely to ſecure the privileges of the people. If rulers know that they ſhall, in a ſhort term of time, be again out of power, and, it may be, liable to be called to an account for miſconduct, it will guard them againſt mal-adminiſtration. A truly popular government has, I believe, never yet been tried in the world. The moſt remarkable government that has ever been, viz. the Roman republic, was ſomething near it, but not fully ſo. And the want of it being fully ſo kept a continual conteſt between the ſenate and plebeians.

(To be concluded in our next.)

In CONVENTION, July 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of one ſhilling, common money, be paid by the council of ſafety, for every buſhel of ſalt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Look-out before the firſt day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to ſell the ſame at any price not exceeding 7s. 6d. common money, per buſhel.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clerk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be eſtabliſhed on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of ſlaves, or freemen labourers, for the purpoſe of carrying on a cannon foundery, at Antietam furnace in Frederick county. Good encouragement will be given by

DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776

LOST, on Monday the 5th inſt. a watch, the property of the ſubſcriber, maker's name John Deards, No. 1641. Whoever will bring it to me ſhall receive thirty ſhillings reward, and no queſtions aſked.

JAMES MAW.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, Aug. 10, 1776.

DESERTED from capt. John Fulford's company of artillery, a certain RICHARD WHITE, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 28 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, long narrow face; took with him his regimental cloaths. He has a brother that lives at Henry Welchs, about 13 miles from Annapolis, towards Queen-Anne, and it is ſuppoſed he has gone that way. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward from

JOHN FULFORD.

Auguſt 14, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a negro fellow named GEORGE, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a dent in the lower part of his left cheek, occaſioned by a bile. Whoever will bring him to Mr. William Saunders's, near the mouth of South river, ſhall have two dollars reward.

THOMAS WALKER.

OPERATOR upon the TEETH,

Is just arrived in this city, on his way to Baltimore, and intends returning about the middle of September next.

HE cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so bad; first cleans and scales the teeth from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance, which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is one of the principal causes of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many peoples teeth fall out sound. He prevents teeth from growing rotten, keeps such as are decayed from becoming worse, even to old age, makes the gums grow firm up to the teeth, and renders them white and beautiful. He fills up, with gold or lead, those that are hollow, so as to render them useful; and prevents the air from getting into them, which aggravates the pain. He transplants natural teeth from one person to another, which will be as firm in the jaw, without any ligament, as if they originally grew there. He makes and fixes artificial teeth with the greatest exactness and nicety, without pain or the least inconvenience, so that they may eat, drink, or sleep, with them in their mouths, as natural ones, from which they cannot be discovered by the sharpest eye. He extracts teeth and stumps, after the best and easiest methods, be they ever so deep sunk into the socket of the gums. His DENTIFRICE is quite free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, will prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately sweet (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders that are the consequence of scorbutic gums. It may be had at his lodgings: each pot is signed with his own hand to prevent fraud.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that the teeth serve for mastication, for the distinct articulation of sounds, and for ornament. The foulness of the teeth by some people is little regarded; but with the fair sex, with the polite and elegant part of the world, it is looked on as a certain mark of filthiness and sloth; not only because it disfigures one of the greatest ornaments of the countenance, but also because the smell imparted to the breath by dirty rotten teeth, is generally disagreeable to the patients themselves, and sometimes extremely offensive to the olfactory nerves in close conversation. To preserve the teeth, to regulate their growth, and to remove the vast variety of disorders and deformities to which they are exposed, are matters of greater importance than is generally imagined, and of such universal concern as justly claims the attention of the public; for disorders or deficiencies in the teeth, however slightly regarded by some people, are inevitably attended with evils which affect the system; and deformities of them are remarkably hurtful in common life. In common life, we every day observe, how a slight deformity caricatures every gesture of some worthy people; whilst beauty and elegance soften the foibles of others, and grace the few accomplishments they are possessed of. Oratory of the pulpit and the bar, and above all the art of pleasing in conversation and social life, are matters of the highest concern to individuals: but in this no one can excel, whose loss of teeth, or rotten livid stumps, and fallen lips and hollow cheeks, destroy articulation, and the happy expression of the countenance; whose voice has lost its native tone, and whose laugh, instead of painting joy and merriment, expresses only defect and disease. But of all the disorders, the scurvy is the most destructive to the teeth and gums; for it not only brings on ulcerations of the soft parts, but also attacks the membranous lining of the sockets, destroys the nerves at bottom, and deprives the teeth of nourishment; in consequence of which they become discoloured and loose. Cases of this kind occur every day. A stinking breath attends external foulness of the teeth, caries and purulent cavities of them, scorbutic or ulcerated gums, and the long lodgment of little scraps of aliment in the interstices, occasioned by the recess of the gums. Disorders of the teeth, as well as other, are general ones of the whole system, sometimes [illegible] a caries of the palate bones; in consequence of which, the food in chewing is apt to pass into the nose, and the speech becomes disagreeable. When these thin bones are once lost they never are regenerated, and an artificial is the only remedy. This is artfully contrived and fixed in various ways, agreeable to the extent, situation, and other circumstances of the diseased aperture. When the gums are uneven or fallen away, the patient may have recourse to artificial gums. This term sounds strangely, and makes no small shew in an advertisement: but it can be done. The design of this advertisement is to offer my assistance, and to prevent or remove these evils. To treat minutely of all the disorders of the teeth, and follow them through all the varieties and subdivisions which occur in practice, would alone furnish matter for a large volume, and would be equally tiresome to them and unprofitable to the reader.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSTUS SIEBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

M commission as captain of a militia company, is obliged, by the duty which he owes to his friends and connection, to make the public acquainted with his motives, that they may not be misrepresented by ignorance or ill-nature.

From the beginning of our dispute with ministerial oppression for American liberty, he has exerted himself, to the utmost of his power, in the service of his country, having raised a company, and endeavoured to prepare them for action, without regard to trouble, time or expence. When his men were invited to war, and willing to serve under his command, he waited on the convention at Annapolis, and offered himself in due time for a captaincy in the Maryland forces, which were to form a part of the flying camp: his application was rejected, and his men were obliged either to inlist under an officer who was not of their choice, or suppress their ardour to fight against the disturbers of their peace and freedom. Were those who have been honoured with commissions (and against whom Mr. Luckett does not mean to throw out any the least reflection) men of more experience, more attached to, or more concerned in the interest of America than himself, Mr. Luckett would not be heard to complain, would not suspect partiality; he would approve the conduct of those in power as just and laudable: but, as the real truth is well known to many people, he could not, with honour, hold a mere nominal commission any longer in retirement, after so strong an intimation had been given him, that he was not thought worthy of confidence in the field of danger. However, that his hand may not be wanting on the day of necessity in the common cause, he has enrolled as a private man.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, on Sunday July 28, from the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, an English servant man named SAMUEL GRIFFITH, a gardener by trade, about twenty-one years of age, a likely fellow, about five feet six or seven inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, has a smooth deceitful tongue: had on and took away with him, a light superfine broad-cloth coat and waistcoat, brown cord-du-roy breeches, two shirts, the one holland the other osnabrig. It is supposed he is gone towards Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward.

3w JOHN HESSELIUS.

ANNAPO[illegible] HEAD QUARTERS,
July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if sound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION
OF THE
PROVINCE of MARYLAND,
Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st of June, 1776.

Lower district of Frederick county, Maryland, July 22, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, two Irish servant men, viz. THOMAS TURNER, by trade a tailor, is a lusty well-set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, though I expect he has cut it off, as he carried away a pair of scissars: his apparel was, when he went away, an old jacket, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen. HENRY SMITH, by trade a cooper, is a little fellow, with black hair, thin beard, and about 22 years of age, very apt to get drunk: he had on when he went away, an old claret coloured coat with flat buttons, and the coat patched with blue patches, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen; they both are apt to blush when examined. Whoever takes them up ten miles from home shall have forty shillings for each or either, and if out of this province eight pounds for them or in proportion for either, and reasonable travelling charges to be paid, by

w6 HENRY GAITHER.

N. B. I have a [illegible] new fulling-mill to rent, or I would hire a fuller recommended. H. G.

WANTED immediately, for the public's use at Annapolis, several good WHEELWRIGHTS. Such will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Council of Safety of Maryland.

TO be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar; likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented servant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

tf ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small switch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots, particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, so that she may be had, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket dyed brown, a country linsey ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one osnabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

June 24, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last, a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, [illegible] but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemakers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward; for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

tf JOSEPH DUVAL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.